

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 5857.

號六廿月四日二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

日九初月三年午土

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AINGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & Co., Square, Singapore. G. HEIDEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Sado, CAMPELLO & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency received Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES of INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " 4 1/2 " "

" 12 " 5 % "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....2,100,000 Dollars.

COUNT of DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Wm. REINERS, Esq.

H. HOPFUS, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq.
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, C. V. VINCENT SMITH,
A. P. MCEWAN, Esq. E. C.
A. MOLIVE, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

London BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Deposits.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on Approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 of reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by MESSRS KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13a/82

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 27th April, 1882, at 2 p.m., at "Parco Ville," the Residence of S. BREWER, Esq.—

The whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

ENGLISH WALNUT-MADE CHINTON-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, BLACK WOOD MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE, WHATNOTS, LACE CURTAINS, MIRRORS, CHROMOS, FENDER and IRONS, &c., &c.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by BROADWOOD & SONS (new).

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATEDWARE, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STAND, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, WAIRDOES and CHASE of DRAWERS, RUGS, CAPETS, LADIES' SEPARATE CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TO LET.

the 27th April, 1882, at 2 p.m., at "Parco Ville," the Residence of S. BREWER, Esq.—

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, April 15, 1882.

NOTICE.

(WITH POSSESSION in MAY.)

N. O. 2, COLLEGE GARDENS.

Apply to J. ROSS ANTON.

Hongkong, April 18, 1882.

NOTICE.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD

Nos. 4 and 9, SEVOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1882.

NOTICE.

(WITH POSSESSION on the 1st MAY.)

THE New FAMILY RESIDENCE situate next to EXCELSIOR on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, TENNIS LAWN, STABLES, &c.

Also, 8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

Hongkong, April 3, 1882.

NOTICE.

AN INVOICE of KIUNGCHOW COCONUT & SILVER AND PEWTER WARE, comprising—

SATAMA, KIOTO, OSARA and SATSUMA VASES, variously decorated.

HANDSOMELY PAINTED JARS, BOWLS, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, &c., &c.

BRONZE VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, ORNAMENTS, BRASS and SATSUMA ENAMELED PLATES, VINES, JARS, &c., &c.

BRONZE INLAID CABINETS, BOXES, LACQUERWARE, &c., &c.

CANTON and NANKIN PAINTED VASES, BOWLS, JARS, CARD PLATES, TEA SETS, &c., &c.

Also,

AN INVOICE of KIUNGCHOW COCONUT & SILVER AND PEWTER WARE, comprising—

CUPS, CARD-STANDS, BOWLS, TEA-POTS, CUSTARD, TOBACCO BOXES, NAPKIN RINGS, PLATES, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

CATALOGUES will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Articles will be on view on Friday next.

TERMS of SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 25, 1882. ap29

NOTICE.

A. B. AUTERET MAINZ DELICIOUS TABLE BEER.

4 doz. CASE CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

\$10.00.....1/2 Case.

Apply to SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THEFALL'S Export PALE ALE, and FENDLATER'S DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

Also,

SILLERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints.....\$18 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS J. & J. ROSELL'S Celebrated BRANDS, THEFALL'S Export PALE ALE, and FENDLATER'S DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

Mr Ozorio informs us that he did not, apologize to Mr Alford, in connection with a case in the Police Court yesterday, but that that gentleman apologized to him in writing.

YESTERDAY evening Signora Pinelli took her benefit at the Theatre Royal, the piece selected for performance being "Tutti in Maschera," which had been previously given by the company. Last evening the opera went very smoothly, but it is needless to criticize the performance at length as this has already been done. There was small attendance, but the benefactors were very well received.

We learn that Mr Roberts, violin-player, will give one concert in the City Hall on the 4th proximo, prior to his departure for Japan. Mr Roberts, who has been playing in company with Madame Carlotta Patti in Batavia, will be assisted on this occasion by a number of amateurs; and he will then proceed to Japan. The concert will be under the patronage of H. E. the Administrator, Major General Sargent, and Colonel Farnell.

This Police have received a challenge from a team composed of Sergeants of the Buiffs to again test their prowess with the rifle at Kowloon Range, under the same conditions as last match, on Saturday next. The challenge has been accepted, and the representatives of the Police intended to be there, with the exception of Inspector Whitehead, whose place is to be taken by Inspector Fleming. It is supposed that the team from the Buiffs will be a much stronger one than that of last Saturday.

We understand that the sum of \$212 has been raised by the friends of the late Robert Anderson, who met with such melancholy death at the fire in Queen's Road West on the 15th February, for the purpose of erecting a memorial. The memorial will shortly be placed over his grave in the Happy Valley, and is to take the form of a triangular column, on one face of which will be the emblems of the Fire Brigade, on another the masonic emblems, and on the third a tablet detailing the circumstances of his death. It is gratifying to think that some moments is to be accorded to one who died in the execution of his duty.

THIS morning about six o'clock the body of a man, named Man Aping, about 30 years of age, was found lying in Albany Street, Wanchai district. It seems that the deceased had been ailing for a long time past and was a confirmed opium smoker. He left his own house yesterday evening at seven o'clock, and this morning about half-past four went to an opium shop, which he had apparently been acquainted with, and wanted to buy some opium. The opium, however, was refused, and the master of the shop told him to return home. He then left the house, and was found dead about an hour and a half afterwards. The body was taken to the Government Hospital.

We have recently noted the unprecedented increase in the sale of Indian tea during the last few years, and have predicted that the China tea-growers would have to look to it least their Indian rivals ousted them altogether from the race. A correspondent engaged in the tea trade of China, whose letter is published elsewhere, goes further than this, and asserts that the China trade will nearly disappear in five years, and entirely disappear in ten, unless the Chinese Government see fit to encourage it by a reduction in the crushing duties now levied on the exported leaf. There can be no doubt that the question is becoming a serious one for China and China merchants; and it would be well if the authorities interested were to take warning in time. From a national point of view, one scarcely knows whether to wish most success to the Indian trade, or that carried on in China. Chinese obstinacy will probably settle the question of rivalry sooner than people expect.

Law Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Before the Hon. G. Phillippe, Chief Justice.

IN PROBATE, Thursday, 27th April, 11 a.m.—In the goods of Ng Aching, deceased—Petition of To King Yau, the mother for Letters of Administration.

In the goods of Lam Ah-lu, deceased—Petition of Cheong Ah Hoi, the son, for Letters of Administration.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of Ng Choy Sik, bankrupt—Application for re-lease.

CUSTOMS MEDICAL REPORTS.

Dr. P. Mason, reporting favourably on the health of Amoy for the half year ended 30th September 1881, makes some valuable remarks upon aneurism, and upon the treatment of this disease by iodide of potassium.

In the report from Swatow, made by Dr. J. Pollock, the only point worthy of remark is the mention made of a case of diphtheria, in a child five years of age, which was successfully treated by brushing the affected part every hour with glycerine of tauri, acid, with inhalations of steam, poultices, and (internally) guaiacum and iron.

The health report on Hoioh by Dr. E. A. Aldridge, is a most interesting document, which, in view of the discussions bearing on the relative advantages of Chinese and Western sanitary rules, possesses a certain amount of local importance. Of course the outbreak of cholera last mid-summer forms the chief feature of the report, and the facts and views which come to light in its description give a glimpse into

the sanitary arrangements of a Chinese town. The precautions which Dr. Aldridge gave to the foreign residents upon hearing of the cholera outbreak are worth reproducing:

Of these the more important were that water should not be drunk without having been previously boiled and filtered, and even when so treated should not be drunk after standing more than 24 hours, and that it was a mistaken idea to suppose that water, by being diluted with wine or spirit, without being previously boiled and filtered, was rendered harmless. I advised that a broad thick flannel belt, even if not worn in the day time, should always be worn at night, while the sleeping clothes should be made of flannel; that exposure to night air should be avoided, and therefore sleeping on the verandahs abandoned, and that care should be observed in diet, shell-fish and fruit being forbidden. I advised, in addition, that a bucket of carbolic acid and water should be placed in each bathroom for the purpose of disinfecting all excreta, which should then be quickly removed, while the drains should be frequently flushed with carbolic acid solution. I warned them against the premonitory pains and diarrhoea, against exposure to the sun and to the emanations from the narrow streets. Further asked them to impress my recommendations upon the minds of their native servants, and advised that should any of these latter complain of diarrhoea, vomiting, or any other sickness, they should at once be removed. It will be noticed that I recommended the residents to walk as little as possible along the streets. Not to do so at all was quite an impossibility, situated as the houses are, the front entrance to all of them being from a Chinese street. During the hot few months, if business did not compel one to leave the house, it became a question whether one should remain in doors and forgo the pleasure of taking any out-door exercise, or experience the unpleasantness of having to walk along streets where the pestilential odours emanating from the drains and the refuse thrown from the houses must have greatly favoured the spreading of a disease such as cholera. This condition of the streets was greatly aggravated at the time of the Yu Lan (All Souls) festival by an increase in the number of fruit and vegetable sellers lining the streets, who, owing to a great influx of strangers to Hoioh, seemed to do a good business; but instead of their taking the trouble to remove the fruit and vegetables as soon as they became unfit to eat, and hence uneatable, they threw them into the gutters and let them rot there.

—Dr. Aldridge describes one case which he treated successfully by means of dilute hydrocyanic acid and astringents (sulphuric acid and opium). Let those who implicitly believe in the great advancement made by the Chinese in sanitation as a science, or even as a matter of common-sense or ordinary cleanliness, read the following observations:

Upon making inquiries I found that the water these people had been in the habit of drinking was obtained from a well situated alongside the drains of one of the main streets. As stated in my last Report, water for drinking cannot be obtained in Hoioh, but though this is so, many of the Chinese prefer to drink the foul water close to their houses, rather than take the trouble of bringing drinking-water from the springs a short distance from the town. Considering the way the natives here neglect the most simple sanitary precautions, it is not to be wondered that a disease like cholera should spread among them; in fact, I think it is surprising that the ravages of this epidemic have not been of a more serious nature. I found that most of those who died had obtained their drinking water from wells situated either in their yards or within a short distance of the street drains. I also heard that the disease proved fatal to many who had over-fatigued themselves by staying up most of the night, sitting or standing exposed to the night air in front of the Chinese theatres, and who had afterwards returned home, and after drinking large quantities of water and eaten turpentine fruit, such as pineapple and water-melon, had then gone to sleep in the open air, only to catch cold.

The filthy condition of the town was brought under the notice of the Tzai-tai who issued a proclamation ordering the natives to clean their streets and not to let them get into the same condition again. He also instructed the police to go round and see that his orders were obeyed. In addition to the recommendations that I issued to the foreign residents, I warned the Chinese against drinking the Hoioh well water, and advised that during the epidemic the excreta should not be used to manure the fields, as is usually done, but that they should be buried. I further suggested that as earth acts somewhat as a desolator, they should keep some in their houses and put some in the buckets after use; also, that should a death occur, the corpse should be buried as quickly as possible.

I have been unable to obtain any accurate information respecting the mortality from cholera, as the authorities do not keep any returns. I am, however, informed that there have been about 400 deaths from this cause. The population of Hoioh is estimated at about 12,000, so that giving 10 as

the average number of persons to each house, though this is probably under the mark, it may be said that there has been on an average one death from cholera in every third house.

It is worthy of remark that only one death from cholera occurred among the numerous Cantonese residents, whose mode of living is more cleanly than that of the natives. They do not eat so much unripe fruit, and are more particular respecting the place from which they obtain their drinking water.

The above remarks speak for themselves, while it must be remembered that in Hoioh the alleged contamination of foreign drainage cannot be charged with any of the evil consequences enumerated, as has been said by some to be the case in the Colony of Hongkong. Some details are given concerning bites from the green bamboo snake, which, although not deadly, seem to be sufficiently venomous to cause serious irritation. A man and a woman were treated—the form of treatment being a crucial incision over the bite followed by hot fomentations and (in the case of the woman) an application of nitrate of silver. The doctor notes that to become intoxicated by Chinese wine is considered by the natives the best line of treatment that can be adopted in cases of snake-bite.

Dr. Macgowan's report on Hoioh, by Dr. E.

A. Aldridge, is a most interesting document, which, in view of the discussions bearing on the relative advantages of Chinese and Western sanitary rules, possesses a certain amount of local importance. Of course the outbreak of cholera last mid-summer forms the chief feature of the report, and the facts and views which come to light in its description give a glimpse into

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—Dr. Aldridge describes one case which he treated successfully by means of dilute hydrocyanic acid and astringents (sulphuric acid and opium). Let those who implicitly believe in the great advancement made by the Chinese in sanitation as a science, or even as a matter of common-sense or ordinary cleanliness, read the following observations:

Upon making inquiries I found that the water these people had been in the habit of drinking was obtained from a well situated alongside the drains of one of the main streets. As stated in my last Report, water for drinking cannot be obtained in Hoioh, but though this is so, many of the Chinese prefer to drink the foul water close to their houses, rather than take the trouble of bringing drinking-water from the springs a short distance from the town. Considering the way the natives here neglect the most simple sanitary precautions, it is not to be wondered that a disease like cholera should spread among them; in fact, I think it is surprising that the ravages of this epidemic have not been of a more serious nature. I found that most of those who died had obtained their drinking water from wells situated either in their yards or within a short distance of the street drains. I also heard that the disease proved fatal to many who had over-fatigued themselves by staying up most of the night, sitting or standing exposed to the night air in front of the Chinese theatres, and who had afterwards returned home, and after drinking large quantities of water and eaten turpentine fruit, such as pineapple and water-melon, had then gone to sleep in the open air, only to catch cold.

The filthy condition of the town was brought under the notice of the Tzai-tai who issued a proclamation ordering the natives to clean their streets and not to let them get into the same condition again. He also instructed the police to go round and see that his orders were obeyed. In addition to the recommendations that I issued to the foreign residents, I warned the Chinese against drinking the Hoioh well water, and advised that during the epidemic the excreta should not be used to manure the fields, as is usually done, but that they should be buried. I further suggested that as earth acts somewhat as a desolator, they should keep some in their houses and put some in the buckets after use; also, that should a death occur, the corpse should be buried as quickly as possible.

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I have been unable to obtain any accurate information respecting the mortality from cholera, as the authorities do not keep any returns. I am, however, informed that there have been about 400 deaths from this cause. The population of Hoioh is estimated at about 12,000, so that giving 10 as

the average number of persons to each house, though this is probably under the mark, it may be said that there has been on an average one death from cholera in every third house.

It is worthy of remark that only one death from cholera occurred among the numerous Cantonese residents, whose mode of living is more cleanly than that of the natives. They do not eat so much unripe fruit, and are more particular respecting the place from which they obtain their drinking water.

The above remarks speak for themselves, while it must be remembered that in Hoioh the alleged contamination of foreign drainage cannot be charged with any of the evil consequences enumerated, as has been said by some to be the case in the Colony of Hongkong. Some details are given concerning bites from the green bamboo snake, which, although not deadly, seem to be sufficiently venomous to cause serious irritation. A man and a woman were treated—the form of treatment being a crucial incision over the bite followed by hot fomentations and (in the case of the woman) an application of nitrate of silver. The doctor notes that to become intoxicated by Chinese wine is considered by the natives the best line of treatment that can be adopted in cases of snake-bite.

Dr. Macgowan's report on Hoioh, by Dr. E. A. Aldridge, is a most interesting document, which, in view of the discussions bearing on the relative advantages of Chinese and Western sanitary rules, possesses a certain amount of local importance. Of course the outbreak of cholera last mid-summer forms the chief feature of the report, and the facts and views which come to light in its description give a glimpse into

the sanitary arrangements of a Chinese town. The precautions which Dr. Aldridge gave to the foreign residents upon hearing of the cholera outbreak are worth reproducing:

Of these the more important were that water should not be drunk without having been previously boiled and filtered, and even when so treated should not be drunk after standing more than 24 hours, and that it was a mistaken idea to suppose that water, by being diluted with wine or spirit, without being previously boiled and filtered, was rendered harmless. I advised that a broad thick flannel belt, even if not worn in the day time, should always be worn at night, while the sleeping clothes should be made of flannel; that exposure to night air should be avoided, and therefore sleeping on the verandahs abandoned, and that care should be observed in diet, shell-fish and fruit being forbidden. I advised, in addition, that a bucket of carbolic acid and water should be placed in each bathroom for the purpose of disinfecting all excreta, which should then be quickly removed, while the drains should be frequently flushed with carbolic acid solution. I warned them against the premonitory pains and diarrhoea, against exposure to the sun and to the emanations from the narrow streets. Further asked them to impress my recommendations upon the minds of their native servants, and advised that should any of these latter complain of diarrhoea, vomiting, or any other sickness, they should at once be removed. It will be noticed that I recommended the residents to walk as little as possible along the streets. Not to do so at all was quite an impossibility, situated as the houses are, the front entrance to all of them being from a Chinese street. During the hot few months, if business did not compel one to leave the house, it became a question whether one should remain in doors and forgo the pleasure of taking any out-door exercise, or experience the unpleasantness of having to walk along streets where the pestilential odours emanating from the drains and the refuse thrown from the houses must have greatly favoured the spreading of a disease such as cholera. This condition of the streets was greatly aggravated at the time of the Yu Lan (All Souls) festival by an increase in the number of fruit and vegetable sellers lining the streets, who, owing to a great influx of strangers to Hoioh, seemed to do a good business; but instead of their taking the trouble to remove the fruit and vegetables as soon as they became unfit to eat, and hence uneatable, they threw them into the gutters and let them rot there.

—Dr. Aldridge describes one case which he treated successfully by means of dilute hydrocyanic acid and astringents (sulphuric acid

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THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of China, caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Manchuria, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

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"The China Review" for September—October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Japan" showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Goo Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it second-hand. The Notes of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are unusually interesting.—North-China Daily News.

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"The November—December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Horbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that may not necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journey in Szechuan' are continued, and a good account of these trials, and the character of China is given. Mr. F. E. Balton contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history.

A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which on Chinese Orthography in Western Borneo and Java, might appropriately have been placed under separate heading, complete the number."—H. E. Davis' Press.

"Travellers' Oriental Record" contains the following notice of the China Review:—

"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesmen of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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